













## THE CONSTITUTION.

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 GEORGE F. ROWELL & CO., NEW YORK.

ATLANTA, GA., August 4, 1891.

**Mr. Cleveland's Opportunity.**  
 Recently The New York Sun suggested that it would be a good idea for Mr. Cleveland, in order to test his strength in New York state, to run for governor. Some of Mr. Cleveland's friends appear to think that this is an unfriendly suggestion. It is true The Sun is not friendly to Mr. Cleveland, but there is nothing unfriendly in its suggestion.

The situation in New York is very inviting, so far as we can make out. The democrats seem to be ticketed for a notable victory in New York state this year, and if Mr. Cleveland is popular enough to get the nomination, there can be no question of his ability to go before the democratic convention backed by the solid delegation of his state. By succeeding in getting the nomination for governor he would practically insure his nomination for president.

There is another reason why the suggestion is not an unfriendly one. If Mr. Cleveland is really a candidate for the democratic nomination—which, for several reasons, we are inclined to doubt—it is certain that he is to have strong and bitter opposition in his own state. The fight against him is to be made there. He may have opposition or he may have following in other states; these will amount to nothing. The real battle is to be fought in his own state. This being the case, would it not be better to fight it out the year before the presidential nomination, and thus give time to the opposing forces to harmonize and unify? This is a very important consideration, for the feeling for and against Mr. Cleveland in New York state is very strong and bitter, and the contest between these forces will leave wounds that will require time to heal.

That is one reason why Mr. Cleveland should make his fight now, and not wait until the presidential year. Another reason is that the situation is just now very promising for such a test as the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland would make. It is certain that Governor David B. Hill will not be a candidate for a third term. Lieutenant Governor Jones and Roswell P. Flower are the only two democrats whose names have been prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination. Jones, according to all appearances, is not in it at all. Mr. Flower is said to be backed by the influence of Governor Hill, which is very great, and he will undoubtedly get the nomination unless Mr. Cleveland becomes a candidate. It should be borne in mind, however, that Mr. Flower voted for free silver in the last congress, and has thus put himself on record in a matter which ought to be decidedly interesting to Mr. Cleveland.

Our understanding is that Mr. Cleveland and his mugwump friends claim that the democrats of New York state are practically solid for the republican policy of monetarism and the demonetization of silver. Now, if this be true, it is not only interesting but important, and it gives Mr. Cleveland an opportunity to open the eyes of the democrats of the south by showing them that the democrats of the Empire State of the union are opposed to the restoration of silver to its old place in the law as a potential money metal.

We think Mr. Cleveland ought to embrace this opportunity. If what his friends claim is true, he can do a great work by showing the south and west that the democrats of New York state are opposed to free coinage. Mr. Flower, the probable democratic nominee, is a free coinage man. All that Mr. Cleveland has to do is to step in and take the nomination away from him on the ground that he does not represent the financial policy of the democrats of New York state. Such an opportunity will not occur again for a long time.

**Mr. Ingalls on the Situation.**  
 Ex-Senator Ingalls, who is booked for a lecture at our Piedmont Chautauque next Thursday, spoke at the National Prohibition park, Staten Island, last Saturday. In a synopsis of his lecture we find the following paragraph:

"I am not an alarmist. I do not stand at midnight and ring the alarm bells, says Mr. Ingalls, but in my opinion in our second century we shall pass through a period of violence, distress and disorder, compared with which the dangers of our civil war were puny. Between 1860 and 1890 wealth accumulated in this country at the rate of \$200,000 an hour, Sundays not excepted. Every time a man's watch ticks the accumulated permanent wealth of the country has increased more than \$70. We are justified in saying that as a financial enterprise this Anglo-Saxon experiment of government has been a wonderful success. And yet we are not satisfied. The wealth always outstrips the strong. Those who fail are more than those who succeed. Few men are named Eli. The great majority are named Dennis and an attempt is being made and a code formulated whereby Dennis proposes to take charge of the affairs of Eli. It is proposed that the men who have failed shall take charge of the things of those who have been successful."

Mr. Ingalls is the only one of the opinion that the present situation is necessarily accompanied by a few. "And this comment on the situation of the country is of wealth."

Some are not satisfied. Most of this wealth that has been piling up at the rate of \$200,000 an hour has been going into the pockets of the privileged classes—classes protected and favored by unjust laws discriminating against the masses.

This is why there is such a general uprising of the people, and such a clamorous demand for relief and reform. And the ex-senator consciously or unconsciously recognizes the galling injustice of these conditions when he predicts for our second century a period of violence, distress and disorder.

It is useless to attempt to smooth over matters by telling people that our present evils are inevitable because only a few are named Eli, while the majority are named Dennis. The reply will be that, when Eli gets there by robber-like methods, Dennis will sooner or later make a determined effort to defend himself, and will be justified in giving the instinct of self-preservation full play.

There is no reason, however, for apprehending an era of violence. The masses know their numerical superiority, and they know that they have the machinery for making the superiority of organized numbers felt in our government, from the white house to the remotest militia district. When the ballot promises so much they are not likely to pass it by for the cruder methods of a past age.

Mr. Ingalls puts Dennis in the attitude of quarreling with Eli because he is successful. This is a mistake. Dennis simply insists that Eli shall get there by honest methods, or not at all. This is about the size of it.

**A Jump With Both Feet.**

Our esteemed contemporary, The Fort Valley Leader, quotes an anonymous correspondent as having said that The Constitution "owns a controlling interest in The Alliance Farmer," and other equally absurd statements.

The Leader says: "Maybe our esteemed contemporary can throw some light on this assertion, but our informant says they will never do so. We give this just as we get it, and will think it true unless The Constitution jumps on it with both feet."

For the benefit of our friend, The Leader, we will say, what has been several times said in these columns, that its informant, whoever he may be, is an infamous liar in every statement that he made to The Leader.

The Constitution does not now, never has nor never will own one cent's interest in The Alliance Farmer, and every other statement that The Leader's anonymous correspondent makes is equally untrue as this one. Is this a satisfactory jumping "with both feet?"

**A Labor Lesson.**

A railroad running through West Virginia sent off and got large numbers of Italian laborers, because they would work for lower wages than the native Americans. The other night the Italians got drunk, forced their way into the house of the Bromfield family, and clubbed the father, mother and five children to death. Then they cut the throats of their victims, searched the place for booty, and burned the house.

Similar outrages have occurred in various parts of the country where capitalists and corporations have tried the experiment of importing cheap labor.

It is all wrong. If labor is to be employed it should be sought for in the locality where the work is to be done. This should be the general rule, and only exceptional circumstances should cause employers to reject the labor at their doors and import it from a distance.

Give home labor a chance, whether it is white or black. It will not pay to grind it down to the wages of cheap foreigners. When gangs of strangers enter a community, crowding the inhabitants out of employment, there is bound to be trouble on one side or the other. Generally, the trouble is made by the strangers. They are turbulent and violent, defying the laws, sometimes requiring Pinkerton's men to keep them in order, and sometimes engaging in murder and robbery, as in this West Virginia case.

It is better, in the long run, for all concerned to stick to our home labor, even if it costs a little more in dollars and cents than the imported Mafia or anarchistic article.

**Another Possible Candidate.**

In making up a list of possible democratic candidates for the presidential nomination the name of Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, should not be omitted. Like Campbell, of Ohio, Governor Pattison is a record breaker. Though Pennsylvania is a republican state, he has managed to secure a democratic majority. He is a hard fighter, a genuine democrat, and has a personal following that is a high tribute to his character and his temper.

It is given out that Governor Pattison will enter the state campaign this year and endeavor to make things particularly lively for the Quay party. He has declared his purpose to take the stump for a month in Pennsylvania next fall, and this is understood to mean that he has an eye on the presidential nomination.

The Philadelphia Times says that he will make the platform and name the candidate, and if his party is successful it will be his victory. We need not remark that a democratic victory in Pennsylvania next fall would give to the person responsible for it a good deal of prominence as a presidential possibility.

**The Old Story.**

A northern business man who has traveled in the south says in The St. Louis Globe-Democrat that he finds stagnation and despondency in this region; inertness, slothfulness and a non-progressive spirit everywhere. He thinks that crops will not help us, and says:

"The new south is only a new name for the same old order of things which existed before the war. The fields are plowed with an old-fashioned plow, drawn by a mule, harnessed with a patch-work harness, and driven by a negro. A score of such outfits are seen in a field superintended by a white overseer, just as it was before the war. Labor has no inducement to seek employment in the south. A farm hand gets no more than \$10 a month, and in the lumber regions he gets about one dollar and a half a day while in Michigan the same workman gets \$4 a day."

This is the same old story, and people are getting tired of it. Everything is regulated by the laws of supply and demand. When there is a demand for energy and progress here the supply responds. When over-production and the scarcity of good markets leave producers stranded they relax their activity and slacken their pace. So they do in the east and west, only the cold winters there make them bustle to keep warm. Everywhere in the vicinity of good markets, in the south as well as in the north, the supply responds to the demand.

be found energetic enough. Their work since the war in redeeming their wrecked plantations, organizing a new labor system and building up the country shows anything but an inert and non-progressive spirit. Perhaps they are not all prosperous, but the abandoned farms in the east and mortgaged homesteads in the west show depression everywhere.

This northern tourist complains of the old-fashioned implements and methods of the negro field hand and his low wages of \$10 a month. Well, what would he advise? Does he think that it would pay us to raise the wages of the farm laborers to the New England scale of \$25 a month, and give them expensive and improved implements? If he will look around a little he will find that thousands of northern farmers in the south have adopted our methods. They do not build cold weather barns in a warm climate, and do not give negroes fine implements to break after their first year's experience, nor do they pay a man \$25 a month when they can get him for \$10. These northern farmers down south are not hustling all the time. They have found that it is neither necessary nor profitable, and they have discovered that there is such a thing as an exigence in which there is a due share of rest, recreation and amusement.

But show these apparently slow-going people an opportunity and they will seize it—a reward for their work, and the work will be for the better.

With new conditions, a crowded population and more markets, southern producers will work harder. To do it now would simply wear them out for nothing and pile up crops already selling at ruinously low prices on account of overproduction. The fact is, our people know what they are about, and they are doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

We print elsewhere a communication from a citizen of West End which is perhaps worthy of attention.

**THE RETIREMENT OF MR. QUAY DOESN'T**  
 amount to much. If the country is to be brought up to true sanitary conditions, the republican party should be reformed.

**SPROOKER WANTS THE FORCE BILL ENDORSED**  
 in the next republican platform. This will be unnecessary. The nomination of Harrison will be a sufficiently significant endorsement of that infamous measure.

**WITH PLATT IN CHARGE OF AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK**  
 Mr. Harrison ought to be easy in his mind. Platt is a man who knows how to manage the machine.

**WORKMEN HAVE BEEN WARNED AWAY FROM CHICAGO**  
 on account of a lack of business. It is curious that this should occur under the celebrated McKinley bill, which was to raise wages and create a new demand for labor.

**IT MUST PAID MR. HARRISON TO KNOW THAT ALL**  
 really influential republicans are for Blaine.

**EDITORIAL COMMENT.**

**JERRY SIMPSON WANTS TO KNOW WHY THE RAILROAD**  
 carries a hog from Chicago to New York for \$3, while it charges him \$16. It is a mystery, and Jerry is justified in raising a row over it.

**WITH EACH NEW RECIPROcity TREATY MR. BLAINE**  
 gets a fresh batch of free advertising. It is nothing for the republicans to brag about. If a little free trade is such a good thing, why would not more of it be still better?

**MR. SPURGEON'S CHURCH AT PRAYER MEETINGS**  
 is considered a small affair when not more than 4,000 people are in attendance.

**THE PITTSBURGH POST SAYS:** "After calling attention to the fact that only 1 per cent, or 18,270, of the total immigration to this country during the last fiscal year settled in the south, The New Orleans Times-Democrat says: 'The question of foreign immigration, therefore, can scarcely be regarded as a pressing problem in this section, since a movement of this magnitude is inappreciable in its effects. There is a considerable immigration into the south, but it is from the north and west, and persons of American birth, so that this section remains distinctively American in race and ancestry.' We are referred to the fact heretofore that the foreign-born population of Allegheny county is greater than the foreign-born population of the southern states of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky. The increase in the population of the south by immigration is almost entirely American born from the northern states."

**BENJAMIN GASTON, a colored man formerly of Georgia,** but now of Liberia, is working up a scheme for the emigration of southern negroes in large numbers to Africa. He will probably be in Atlanta this week.

**A GEORGIA EXCURSION.**

**The Billville Banner.**  
 "We are going to run for office. A man has to run in this town in order to keep one ear length ahead of his creditors."

**The man who robbed our office three nights ago** was lynched at daybreak, but it's a mean funeral conceit that wants us to pay his funeral expenses.

**It's summer time in Billville, and the weather's** hot as sin;  
 The farmers are sweating, and the bills are rolling in;  
 They're tumblin' over each other, and there's not a cent to pay;  
 Lord give us all free silver, and give it right away!

**The railroad that refused us a free pass last year** has gone to the state for a receiver. We hated to turn our influence against it, but we had no other alternative. You hear the editor blow!

**We have just lost \$16 on a carload of watermelons.** We may be a success as an editor, but as a farmer we are a failure.

**We have been in the newspaper business seven years,** and we are only \$80 in debt. This is a brilliant record for our creditors, who are wise men in their day and generation.

**The Montgomery Monitor contains a communique** from "Bill, Ga." Billville is just five syllables ahead of that town.

**DESERVED WELFATE.**  
 Visitor—John Jones is lying seriously ill.  
 Editor—Well, if he's still lying he ought to be ill. Above all things I hate a liar.

**Here is a very popular poem with the Georgia** editors. They are working it for all it is worth:

**There was a man in our town**  
 And he was wondrous wise.  
 For when he marked his prices down  
 He thought to advertise.  
 And when he saw his trade increase,  
 With all his might and main  
 He marked them lower, piece by piece,  
 And advertised again.

**Miss Ellen Dorich, of the Carversville Tribune,** has written a lively, interesting history of our recent trip to the north with the Georgia Weekly Press Association.

**The foreman of The Thomaston Economist is in** great luck. The paper says of him:  
 "Our foreman spent Monday serving his country as a juror in the justice court. He pocketed the enormous sum of a quarter and is a happier man for one more week."

## GONZALES' RAWHIDE

APPLIED TO THE NEWS AND COURIER CORRESPONDENT.

Gonzales Gets Mad and Writes Up Tights—The Letter Suggests a Fight, Which Starts Soon After.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 3. [Special.]—The summer serenity of the city was broken this afternoon at 5 o'clock by a personal encounter between Mr. N. G. Gonzales, editor and manager of The State, and Mr. M. T. Tighe, the Columbia correspondent of The Charleston News and Courier.

**COWHIDE AND KNUCKLES.**  
 Mr. Gonzales and Mr. Tighe with a cowhide, and attempted to chastise him. Mr. Tighe responded vigorously with his knuckles, and a few blows were exchanged before Sheriff Rowan and other bystanders succeeded in pulling them apart with some difficulty. Mr. Gonzales was induced to leave, and everything is now quiet, though every eye is on the quiet life in the expectation of further and more serious trouble.

The general consensus of public opinion is that the fight was provoked by the other parties, unless both are arrested and bound over to keep the peace. This will probably be done. Both parties, as well as their witnesses, have been summoned to appear before the mayor tomorrow morning.

**THE ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.**  
 The trouble grew out of an article written by Mr. Tighe, and published in the Charleston Sunday News. This piece impugned the democracy of The State, and was the occasion of a scathing editorial in The State today, attacking Mr. Tighe, and branding him as either an idiot or a traitor.

Mr. Tighe's afternoon note, Mr. Gonzales's note, immediately upon receipt of which that gentleman took his rawhide and repaired to The News and Courier office to apply it. The exact wording of Tighe's note is not obtainable tonight, but it is currently reported to have been a demand either for an apology or for a fight, the time, manner and place of the latter to be left to Mr. Gonzales.

**THE SPANIARD'S WEAPON.**  
 The letter is said to have contained words like these: "I am going to go about the streets armed with either a pistol, a knife, or a stick, and with the national weapon of the Spaniard, the stiletto." Mr. Gonzales is of Spanish extraction, and the last words of the note are believed to have induced him to adopt the cowhide as a means of attack. Both men are much liked here, and the occurrence is very much regretted by every one.

**THE INFERNAL INTERNAL REVENUE.**

**Whose Laws Are Making Widows and Shaming the Republic.**  
 MACON, Ga., August 3, 1891.—Editor Constitution: A great deal is being said and written just now upon the death of Richard Scarborough, who was recently brought to the city by a deputy marshal and very soon afterwards died. The unfortunate man was taken from a bed of sickness, and, as the result shows, should not have been disturbed. It seems to me that very important facts have been forgotten by those who are denouncing this officer in unmeasured terms.

In the first place, it should be said for him that, having come into possession of the prisoner, whom he was commanded to arrest—a convicted, not a suspected man—he was directly responsible for his death. He was a physician, not being a physician, he was incapable of judging of the prisoner's physical condition; that he had no assistant in whose charge he might leave the prisoner while he sought instructions; that he was a deputy marshal, and not a physician, he was not a safe man for a United States deputy when arresting a prisoner to spend a night alone in a moonlight district after revealing the character of his business.

The officer was simply placed in a position where the best judgment was demanded. His error was in the direction of a faithful discharge of what he considered his duty. It seems to me that there is nothing to be learned from this. But there is unquestionably a grave responsibility somewhere. No man will deny that. Where then rests this responsibility? Would you say in the United States court sitting for this district? Think not. Even the enemies of Judge Sproule would admit that his treatment of those accused and convicted of illicit distilling has been lenient to the last degree. It must appear to all who have been much about the courtroom, or have read the papers, that his judgment has been framed by the leniency of the court, and not by the severity of the statute these men violated. Indeed, the disaster to Scarborough was made possible by the kindness of the court, and if sentence had not been suspended in order to give the prisoner time to pay his way out, the chances are he would have been alive today.

The responsibility rests elsewhere; it rests upon the people who sustain the law that first brought the deceased into court and armed the deputy with the warrant for his arrest. It rests upon every citizen who votes, and in the end, in all likelihood the unfortunate prisoner himself contributed to his own ruin. Can any man deny the truth of this?

Why then visit the wrath of society upon an officer who has served so long and well as we ourselves have seen him? In 1884 the party elected Grover Cleveland upon a platform which emphatically declared the internal revenue a war tax, and demanded the repeal of war taxes. Instead of repealing the law, the president and party under the influence of Grover Cleveland attempted to make it the corner stone of our financial system. The southern wing of the party followed blindly, and political ruin was the result; but we still hold to the system of internal taxation, we believe it as a God-send, and we still maintain it as a God-send on the other; we sit patently and see men go to conventions and congress as our representatives to cast their votes for this system, and we protest frantically when the results of the election are developed. Does such a people deserve freedom and liberty of action? What crime had Beauregard Scarborough committed?

Is it a moral crime to distill liquor? If it is the government becomes accessory to the crime when it legalizes it at the rate of 90 cents per gallon. Is it a crime to allow the payment of the 90 cents? It may be by statute, but why is it a crime to owe the general government taxes and not a crime to owe the state? Yet this is the democracy, the people's party, the party of the rights doctrine—the state may levy and collect as individuals do, but the federal government can imprison for the debt. And more: the discharge of the debt in the days of debtors' prisons meant the discharge of the prisoner, but not so in these later days. The debt has become an offense, which must be expiated by imprisonment.

Is it not time that young Americans were taught something of the causes which led to the revolution of 1776?

Sir, there are many rumors afoot of new planks and new parties from which many hope for relief. Can it be by any means you please—the people's party, the party of the rights doctrine, the party of the rights doctrine—the state may levy and collect as individuals do, but the federal government can imprison for the debt. And more: the discharge of the debt in the days of debtors' prisons meant the discharge of the prisoner, but not so in these later days. The debt has become an offense, which must be expiated by imprisonment.

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fields and laid in ashes southern homes were bound to southern farmers by party pledges. Let him demand as the price of his co-operation that the prison doors be opened to the farmer who rots behind them, and the doors of his home be forever closed against the federal officer. If he has not the courage to demand this, rest assured he cannot become the instrument of reform and is worthy of the chains he wears.  
 H. S. EDWARDS.

**WHY BEAT AROUND THE BUSH?**

**West End and Its Public Improvements Discussed.**  
 EDITOR CONSTITUTION.—I see that Mr. Goodwin has introduced a bill in the legislature to amend the charter of West End. The most interesting provision of the bill is that which changes the rate of taxation from 50 cents on the hundred to 75 cents. A while ago the proposition was to change the rate from 50 cents to 80 cents, but it is a compromise that will not be satisfactory. In the first place, it is too high to suit those who went to West End to escape high city taxes, and it is altogether too low to suit those who are in favor of further improvements.

The truth is, West End is committed to a system of public improvements as extensive and as complete, comparatively speaking, as that of Atlanta. The town has already gone too far to turn back to a pauper's system, and yet a rate of 1 per cent will not furnish enough money to carry the work forward. This much is certain.

Nevertheless, the increase from 50 cents to 75 cents on the hundred will carry the rate of taxation which the citizens of West End are compelled to pay to within a few cents of the rate which is levied in Atlanta. The difference is inconceivable. It is true that 75 cents is but half of \$1.50, the Atlanta rate, but the indirect taxes which the citizens of West End are compelled to pay for the difference in the rate of taxation to a mere trifle. In other words the property owners of West End are paying nearly as high a rate of taxation as the property owners of Atlanta, and are not getting half the benefits.

Let us go back to the original proposition. In the first place, it is the policy of West End to tax the property of its citizens on its full market value. This fact will be demonstrated by an examination of the assessments made in West End. Some of the assessments are, in my opinion, in excess of the market value of the property. On the other hand, it is the policy of Atlanta, and of every other city, so far as I know, to encourage home building. In Atlanta, home property is assessed at 60 per cent of its market value. The per cent is lower than 60, but this is a good round sum, and we will use it for purposes of illustration. A piece of home property that is assessed at \$15,000 in West End, would be assessed at \$9,000 in Atlanta. At the rate of 75 cents on the hundred, the West End taxpayer would be called on for \$112.50, whereas, under the Atlanta rate and assessment, he would pay a tax of \$113—a difference of only \$2.50, and if he were the father of five or six children, this difference would be wiped out twice by the West End school rate. If he had only \$5,000 worth of property the difference in tax would be only \$7.50, or less than the tuition of one child.

Nothing has been said of the superior advantages which the Atlanta taxpayer enjoys in the way of police and fire protection, and the privilege which accrues to the individual who is part and parcel of a corporation able to take care of its own, and to carry forward all the improvements that are necessary to the comforts and conveniences of its citizens.

This is the situation. What ought to be the logical outcome of it?

**A WEST END PROPERTY OWNER.**

**Mrs. Lease at Lithia Springs.**  
 LITHIA SPRINGS, Ga., August 3.—Editor Constitution: Mrs. Lease, of Kansas, has been here every one who heard her today. Her clear and concise statement of the causes that have led to our financial trouble were not only convincing but astounding to many of her hearers. Everybody who heard her, rich and poor, and non-alienated, was anxious to hear her again. She has decided to remain at Chautauque for several days to come, and will not speak in Atlanta or elsewhere, and those who wish to hear her should visit the Chautauque before she leaves. I am anxious for the sake of the alliance cause in Georgia that the business men of Atlanta should hear her on the cause and remedy for the evils that now beset us.

At week's ago, here in Atlanta, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, there being a shower and the moon in similar position as described above, my wife and I saw a beautiful white rainbow in the northwest. I looked for an account of the same in the papers, but saw none.

**F. E. ASPENWALL.**

**Night Rainbows.**  
 EDITOR CONSTITUTION.—In a recent number of your paper I notice an account of "A Rainbow at Night" seen at Woodbury, Ga. This reminds me of two distinct and perfect rainbows that I saw at Albany county, New York, about twenty years ago at about 10 o'clock at night. There was at that time a thunder shower a few miles to the northeast, and the moon rising in the southeast formed two distinct, perfect and beautiful parallel white rainbows.

At week's ago, here in Atlanta, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, there being a shower and the moon in similar position as described above, my wife and I saw a beautiful white rainbow in the northwest. I looked for an account of the same in the papers, but saw none.















line eighty  
der line, th

line eighty-four and one-half feet to the  
der line, thence in a northeasterly course  
the Fonder line about one hundred and  
five and one-half feet, to the beginning  
Tumlin street, and to the beginning point  
being a part of the property conveyed to  
Seago to W. B. Minin, trustee. Leland and  
property of Agnes M. Martin.

Also at the same time and place the  
property, to-wit: a lot of land in land in  
the fourteenth ward of Fulton county,  
described as follows: commencing at a  
where the north margin of South  
west margin of Fortress avenue intersects  
running thence north to the west margin  
Fortress street 154 feet, and

40, the same being lots No. 39 and 41 of

to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated being part of land No. 146, fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at the southwest corner of Curran street, and extending northward one hundred feet, and then westward width 100 feet. Leveled on the property of C. Chesire.

Also at the same time and place the following property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land being part of land No. 146, fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing northwest corner of said original survey running south 71° 15' east, thence said corner north 71° 15' east, 100 feet to the beginning point, containing 22 and 1/2 more or less. Leveled on as the property of John Hartman.

Also at the same time and place the following property, to-wit: 1/2 acres of land lying and being part of land No. 22, second district of Fulton county, Georgia. Leveled on as the property of O. M. Vassard.

Also at the same time and place the following property, to-wit: 1/2 of an acre of land lying and being part of land No. 19, fourth district of Fulton county, Georgia. The fourteen-acre property of Cornelius Richardson.

Also, at the same time and place the following property, to-wit: 7083 acres of land, situate

the fifteenth district

Georgia. Leveled on as the property of the Investment Company.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: One-fourth of an acre of land lying and being in land lot 56 of the fourth district of Fulton county, Georgia. Leveled on as the property of Herriet Thomas.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: One-eighth acre of land lying and being in land lot 13 of the fourth district of Fulton county, Georgia. Leveled on as the property of Sallie Farmer.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: One-fourth of an acre of land lying and being in land lot 13 of the fourth district of Fulton county, Georgia. Leveled on as the property of Harriett Thomas.

Also at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: Ten acres of land lying and being in land lot 157 of the fourth district of Fulton county, Georgia. Leveled on as the property of Jane Howell.

Also at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: One-fourth of an acre of land lying and being in land lot 41 of the fourth district of Fulton county, Georgia. Leveled on as the property of Alonzo Mize.

Also at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: One-fourth of an acre of land lying and being in land lot 151, in the seventeenth district of Fulton county, Georgia. Leveled on as the property of M. Tugwell.

Also at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: One-sixteenth of an acre of land lying and being in land lot 13 of the fourth district of Fulton county, Georgia. Leveled on as the property of John J. McManus.

Aug. 4—J. W. MORROW, the

**FULTON COUNTY, SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
In September, 1901—W. B. BARNES, Sheriff of Fulton county, do hereby give notice that he will sell at public house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in September, 1902, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to-wit: One-half of the interest of

Many who have been building going forward is now about being put on as busy at Tuesday, the 12th, "Storm" the Above storm.

"No, indeed," the reporter of pleasant chat yesterday, and interesting fact.

"Do you object to CONSTITUTION day?"

"No, indeed," opportunity made in Berlin artists Eugene Georgia Koch, to ants. These for a period of combined effort superior to any United States. Berlin was \$42, United States \$10,200 assessed cost the American lived in New York

Also at the same time and place, all the

tion bond for title interest of Thomas E. Kiser, Jr. and under the terms of the bond conditioned upon payment of a certain thousand dollars (\$7,000) loan dated March 29, 1931, to the said Thomas E. Kiser, Jr. unto all that tract or parcel of land lying, siting, being and containing in the city of Birmingham, in the county of Jefferson, Alabama, and situated on the corner of the Georgia and Mangum streets, and between the said Georgia and Mangum streets, and between the said Mangum street and the said Alabama street, fronting on the said Alabama street, fronting on the said Alabama street front of 139 feet, with improvements thereon, and full described in deed No. 3, page 88, of the records of the county of Jefferson, Alabama, made and recorded March 23, 1891, and recorded March 28, 1901, deed book No. 3, page 88; and in the property tax map of the city of Birmingham, Alabama, issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in the year 1931, as the same appears on the map of the city of Birmingham, Alabama, made and issued by Alfred D. Boylston, property plotted and

Also, at the same time and place, the following property to-wit: One improved city lot is in

[illegible]

erty, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying north of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, known

in the plain of the five-acre tract owned by the past owner, who is now deceased, bounded on north by Lee's avenue, and south by Anderson street, with Moore's pastures through the middle of the tract. No. 1 being on the corner of Lee's avenue and Anderson street, and No. 2 being situated on the corner of Lee's avenue, bounded by Bussey, fronting in 1871, 1891, and 1901, and No. 3 being a five-acre and running back said street, and bounded by Lee's avenue, the tract of Fulton county, and being the same tract conveyed to T. H. Austen and A. B. Smith, of St. Louis, by deed of date January 27, 1891, in deed book X, page 267, and to the said T. H. Austen and Alfred D. Boylston to satisfy a bill found in the city courts of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of the said T. H. Austen and Alfred D. Boylston, in the sum of \$1,000, by deed of date January 27, 1891, in deed book X, page 267, and to the said Alfred D. Boylston, property pointed out by said deed.

Also at the same time and place the following property, to-wit: One house and lot on the south side of the public.

[illegible]

wood stake corner, containing 90 acres, more or less, and the place whereon John Bieser resided.

[illegible]

said Fulton county. Levied upon as the property of R. H. Knapp, to satisfy a mortgage it is

from the superior court of Fulton county, Ga. in the case of Mrs. Polly McWilliams vs. R. H. Knappe, August-tues

**AUGUST 5. A. A. FLOWERS VS. FRANK FLOWERS**  
No. 219, Fall Term, 1891. Flowers, Plaintiff vs. Suit for Divorce. To R. H. Knappe, Clerk of the order of the court, I hereby notice that a final order of the court, in the above case, was made on the 25th day of June, 1891. Mrs. A. A. Flowers, Plaintiff, is hereby notified that she may move for a rehearing of said order, within the foregoing period of ten days after the date of the making of said order, to-wit: on or before the 5th day of July, 1891, at which time she may be heard on the matter. If she fails to do so, the order of the court will stand affirmed. This notice is held on the first Monday in September, 1891, at the residence of the plaintiff's complaint. In default of appearance, the court will proceed to hear the case on the merits. J. W. MOHR, S. C. J.

**THE KINGS OF**  
Marietta street, is  
a number of car  
morce, on the p  
Tuesday, August 4  
The stock is new

**Harvest King**  
The Georgia  
Notice yester  
G. F. A. Queen  
excursion tickets  
will be on sale

Witness, the Honorable Marshall J. Clark,  
said court, this the 28th day of July 1891.

Clark Superior Court Fulton County  
Aug 4-13 Sep 8-22.

**Notice of Local Legislation.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the next general assembly of Georgia now in session for the passage of a local bill having the following title: An act establishing a new city for the city of Atlanta, Georgia, to be known as ATLANTA, INC., and the several acts ancillary thereto, and for other purposes. A. M. RICHMOND, Chairman Comm. on Legislation.



## THE GREATEST

### in the World, but Certainly

### One of the Grandest

ATTRACTIVE IN THE SOUTH  
Such Will Be the Wonderful  
Cyclorama.

STORMING OF MISSION RIDGE  
And Battle Above the Clouds.  
Opening Day Next Tuesday.

A \$55,000 ATTRACTION—THE PRESS.

Clergy and Legislature Invited to a Private  
Exhibition Next Saturday  
at 10 O'Clock.

Many who have seen the enormous circular  
building going up on Edgewood avenue have  
wondered what it was for. The mammoth  
affair is now about finished. The painters are  
busy putting on the last coat. Dozens of men  
are busy at the inside, and the next  
Tuesday, the 11th instant, the great cyclor-  
ama, "Storming of Mission Ridge and Battle  
Above the Clouds," will be opened to the  
public.

A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION had a  
pleasant chat with Manager E. A. Atkinson  
yesterday, and from him learned the following  
interesting facts concerning his great attraction:

"Do you object to giving the readers of THE  
CONSTITUTION a brief outline of your attraction?"

"No, indeed; am most glad to have the op-  
portunity of doing so. Our attraction was  
made in Berlin, Germany, by the eminent  
artist, Eugene Bracht, Carl Roehlin and  
George Koch, together with thirteen assist-  
ants. These sixteen men worked  
for a period of eleven months, and their  
combined efforts created a work  
superior to anything ever exhibited in the  
United States. The cost of the attraction in  
Berlin was \$40,000, and when transported to  
the United States it had an import duty of  
\$10,000 assessed on it, making the attraction  
cost the American stockholders \$50,000. It ar-  
rived in New York on the steamer 'Idle,' and a  
special permit was issued by the secretary of  
war to have it shipped to Kansas City from  
port of entry in open cars. It was there placed  
on exhibition, and had been seen  
and admired by nearly one million  
American citizens. We are arranging to  
place it at Chicago for the world's fair. And  
as Atlanta is going to have the biggest ex-  
position in the country, I thought we would  
bring the proper thing to bring it here for  
while. I know we have gone to great ex-  
pense to erect buildings, etc., but I have never  
sustained the shadow of a doubt as to our suc-  
cess. I know what we have got, and I know  
Atlanta and the people of Georgia, and  
know our attraction will draw them. Every  
one who sees it is a walking advertisement.  
We are going to give next Saturday  
morning at 10 o'clock a 'press' exhibition.  
The clergy and legislature have also been  
invited, and I hope you will make it con-  
venient to be present, and if you find that what  
I have said is not more than verities, then I  
want you to tell the people that I have pro-  
varicated, or words to that effect."

"More about Mons Wheelers."

Who Was Charged with Having More Wives  
than One?

LEXINGTON, Ga., August 3.—(Special).—  
Mons Wheeler, who was charged with being  
in jail in South Carolina for bigamy, is still  
the subject of conversation here. The follow-  
ing is a brief account of the case, as given by  
the Echo for publication:

In your issue of last week you published that  
Mons Wheeler was incarcerated in a South Carolina  
jail charged with the offense of bigamy. In this  
there is no shadow of truth. Hardy Wheeler  
married in South Carolina, but he married a  
woman who once lived in Jackson county. This  
is not a shadow of truth. Hardy Wheeler  
has been married, and has never been in jail  
there. This young man, like many others, has  
been a victim of the law. He has been married  
many times, and has many children. He is a  
man of good character, and is a native of  
Georgia. He is now in the city of Atlanta,  
and is engaged in business. He is a man of  
good character, and is a native of Georgia.

The information which brought forth the local  
of which the above is a refutation we received  
from a gentleman who is a native of Georgia,  
and who is a native of Georgia. He is a man  
of good character, and is a native of Georgia.

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## A LITTLE PARK

Is Wanted by Major Root in a Needed  
Section.

No one in Atlanta is more desirous of beau-  
tifying the city than Major Sidney Root.

Whenever and wherever he sees an opportu-  
nity, he devotes his time and attention to im-  
proving the appearance of a street or section.

No one has done more to make Grant park  
what it is. No one has been more instru-  
mental in arranging for the numerous attrac-  
tive bits of ground at the intersection of  
streets than he.

Just now Major Root has in mind another  
plan, which he is going to carry, but that is  
for the council will help him.

If he is successful it will beautify greatly a  
portion of the southern part of town.

At the junction of Whitehall and Formwalt  
streets is a short block which would really be  
the continuation of the former thoroughfare,  
did it not curve at this point. The little street  
is about one hundred and fifty or two hundred  
feet long and seventy feet wide.

Sunday Major Root went out to look at it.  
He visited it with a purpose. For a long time  
he had noticed that the place was not traversed  
to any extent and was just about useless.

Except for those who regularly threw rub-  
bish on it.

As a consequence the little, nameless street  
is neither useful nor ornamental. As circum-  
stances forbid the former, Major Root is anx-  
ious to bring about the latter feature.

In a few days he will go before the street  
and park committees and endeavor, if possi-  
ble, to have them approve of a park of mod-  
est size there. It would not be large, but it would  
be of benefit to many round about who have  
no large, airy porches, and would be a pretty  
and attractive spot.

If the city will gratify Major Root in his  
commendable effort, he and many Atlantians  
will be highly pleased.

North Carolina's Missing Bonds.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 3.—(Special).—The  
treasurer of today there was still \$1,000,000 of  
North Carolina per cent bonds unfunded under the  
act to compromise the state debt. Although he had  
made every effort to have the bonds located, he  
thinks the bonds are in Europe. Unless  
presented before July 21, 1892, they will be de-  
barred the benefit of the fund, and the treasurer  
thinks it is extremely doubtful whether the legis-  
lature will extend the time, and unless the bonds  
are presented, they may be lost in the holders' hands.

And—is there any reason  
why you should be the one?  
And—supposing you are what  
do you lose? Absolutely  
nothing!

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The people at the World's  
Dispensary of Buffalo, N. Y.,  
have a stock-taking time once  
a year and what do you think  
they do? Count the number  
of bottles that've been re-  
turned by the men and women  
who say that Dr. Pierce's  
Golden Medical Discovery or  
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescrip-  
tion didn't do what they said  
it would do.

And how many do you  
think they have to count.  
One in ten? Not one in five  
hundred!

Here are two remedies—  
one the Golden Medical Dis-  
covery, for regulating and in-  
vigorating the liver and purify-  
ing the blood; the other, the  
hope of weakly womanhood,  
and they've been sold for  
years, sold by the million bot-  
tles; sold under a positive  
guarantee, and not one in five  
hundred can say:

"It was not the medicine for  
me!"

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**STILSON,**  
**JEWELER.**  
35 WHITEHALL ST.  
Reliable Goods.  
Fair Dealing.  
Bottom Prices.

GET YOUR BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS  
PRINTING, Binding, Electrotyping, etc.,  
JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,  
(THE FRANKLIN PRESSWORK HOUSES)  
State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.  
Consult them before placing your orders.

Consult them before placing your orders.

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